OBSERVATIONS

On the State of

GOLD and SILVER

IN

Great - Bzitain,

Both in Coin and Bullion;

And the REASON why so little has been Coined at His Majesty's Mint, with a Method for Encouraging the Coinage and keeping it within due Bounds.



T is too notorious that, for some Years past, there has been very little Gold, and hardly any Silver, but what has been forced thither, carried to the Mint to be coin'd; The Want of which (especially Silver) has been very detrimental to the Trade of His Majesty's Subjects, and would have been much more felt, had it not been

for the VAST CIRCULATION of Paper Credit, which has in some Measure supplied the Want of it, for large Sums, People chusing rather to take it, than be at the Trouble of telling over the Money or taking Foreign Coin, which they do not so well understand; And it is much to be feared, that if we continue to go on in the present Manner, we shall, too soon, be left to a Paper Credit without Money to circulate it.

The Price given for Gold at His Majesty's Mint is 31. 18s. per Ounce, and the Price of Silver 5 s. 2 d. per Ounce; So that whenever Gold or Silver, of the fame Standard, will fell for more than the Mint Price, there is a Profit to be made by melting down, or exporting our Coin, and a Loss in carrying Foreign Coin or Bullion to the Mint to be coined. The Price of Foreign Gold in Coin and Barrs was, not long fince, at 31. 19s. an Ounce, which binder'd the Coinage of Gold; But it being lately fallen to 31. 18s. some Gold has been carried to the Mint. And the Price of Silver in Foreign Coin and Bullion is now 5s. 5d. an Ounce, which is 3d. an Ounce more than the Mint Price, and, without Doubt, this is the true Reason why so little has been coin'd; For, as the Matter now stands, whoever carries Silver in Bullion or Foreign Coin to the Mint, must be a Loser thereby, becaute he can fell it for 3d. an Ounce more than he can have it coin'd into, without waiting for it's being coin'd; Therefore, it cannot reasonably be supposed, any Person will voluntarily carry either Gold or Silver to the Mint to be coin'd, if he can find a better Market. Nor can it be expected we shall keep what we have left, while there is an Advantage to be made by melting or exporting it.

The Price of Foreign Coin and Bullion being above what it is in our own Coin, is not only a Hindrance to the Coinage, but a Loss to the Nation: For, if we take an Ounce of Foreign Silver at a bigher Price than what our own is coin'd at Poreigners can buy our Goods, and pay their Debts to us, with a less Quantity of

Silver, in Foreign Coin or Bullion, than they can in our own Coin, which keeps our Coin, already exported, from being brought home, And may, in Time, entirely drain us of our Money, only by exchanging their Coin or Bullion for our Coin, which is only giving them a greater Quantity of Silver for a less.

The Exchange with Foreigners is so much the more against us, as Foreign Coin is above the Price of our own Coin, on that Account; Because the Merchant that surnishes the Bill, must be allowed the Price of Foreign-Silver here, which he must send over to answer it, if he has not Money there; Whereby, it plainly appears, that if the Price of exportable Silver was Five per Cent. lower here, the Merchant would receive Five per Cent more abroad for his Bill.

Silver being the Medium of Trade and Commerce, the Prices of all Commodities will be subject to continual Variations, according to the Plenty or Scarcity, and the Demand there is for them: And Gold being only a Commodity, and subject to vary, in Proportion to Silver, if left at Liberty, it will find its true Value, and always be so near a PAR with our Neighbours, that it will never be worth any Body's While to make an Advantage of us, by exchanging Gold for Silver.

The Cause of this Difference, between the Price of Gold and Silver in our own Coin, and in Bullion, or Foreign-Coin, can be attributed to nothing clic, but the Restraint which is laid on the Exportation of our own Coin, and the Liberty which is given to export Foreign-Coin or Bullion; which must naturally make Foreign-Coin and Bullion bear a greater Price than what is given at His Majesty's Mint, whenever there is a Necessary to export Silver or Gold to pay the Ballance of our Trade with other Nations; For, if a greater Value of Goods are imported from any Nation than our Exports thither will pay for, the Ballance must be made good in Gold or Silver, which they will take, only according to its Weight and Fineness, whether it be in our own Coin, Foreign-Coin, or Ballion, without having any Regard to what we call it.

Hence it is plain, to a Demonstration, that if the Prohibition be taken of from the Exportation of our own Coin, and Full LIBERTY given to export it, in the lame Manner as Foreign-Coin and Bullion, the Prices of Gold and Silver, in Foreign-Coin, and Bullion will necessarily fall, as low, or lower, than what they are in our own Coin; The natural Confequences of which must be, not only, the Return of our own Coin, now wandering in Foreign Countries, but great Quantities of Foreign-Coin and Bullion would be then carried to the Mint and coin'd, which would circulate in Trade, the Owner being then able to make Interest of it, whereas the Owner of Foreign Coin, or Bullion, must pay Interest for Money he may have Occasion to borrow thereon; Which Confideration alone, will be a great Encouragement to the Coinage, and keep it among us when coin'd: And when a sufficient Quantity is coin'd, the Master of the Mint may buy Foreign-Coin, or Bullion, at a lower Price than what it is coin'd at, which will help pay for the Coinage, and coin either Gold or Silver as there shall be Occasion; and it can never be worth any Man's While to melt down or export it, because he will then be able to get Foreign-Com or Bullion, as cheap, if not cheaper, while there is any Quantity in the Nation uncoined, neither can there be any Fear of Loss by coining it.

By this Means, we cannot fail of having a Plenty of our own Species (especially Silver) which will be the best Support of Publick Credit, and keep the Interest of Money low; whereby the Government may much sooner be able to discharge the beavy Debts of the Nation, take off the Taxes which are most burthensome and discouraging to our Trade and Manusactures, our Poor will be employ'd, the Publick Revenues increased, and the Ballance of Trade in our Favour; which will effectually secure us against the Attempts of our Enemies, both at Home and Abroad, and make us a sourching and happy People, under the Auspices of His most Gracious Majesty, and His August Family.